

3 Anarchists Are Executed

Bombs Jolt Istanbul After Hangings

ISTANBUL, May 7 (UPI)—Seven bomb explosions rocked Istanbul early today on the heels of the execution in Ankara of three convicted anarchists.

The bombs destroyed a store and apartment and injured four persons, one of them a law student, who police said lost both hands when a bomb exploded before he could throw it.

Acting Premier Ferit Melen warned the nation to be alert against anarchist sabotage attempts.

The bombings today came just 24 hours after the executions of the anarchists, Deniz Gezim, 25,

Yusef Aslan, 26, and Huseyin Imam, 24.

They were hanged in Ankara after months of judicial maneuvering and repeated attempts—through kidnappings, bombings and the hijacking last week of a Turkish jet—by fellow terrorists to force the government to spare their lives.

Hijacked to Bulgaria

The terrorists had hijacked a Turkish airliner to Sofia on Wednesday and held its 68 passengers and crew hostage in an attempt to bargain for their release but surrendered the hostages un-

harmed Thursday to Bulgarian officials when the military-backed Turkish government refused any deal. Terrorists also wounded a police official in Ankara and vowed vengeance on Turkish rulers if the condemned men died. But the government only moved a commando regiment into Ankara, enforced stringent security, and went ahead with the executions.

A military tribunal had sentenced the trio to death on Oct. 9, 1971, after finding them guilty of "attempting to abrogate the constitution and overthrow parliament by force."

Meanwhile, Premier-designate Sult Hayri Urguplu informed leaders of Turkey's six major political parties he would form an all-party government or none at all. He also said he did not believe reforms wanted by Turkish generals could be made into law and enforced before elections scheduled for October 1973.

Exhausted?

Mr. Urguplu was seeking to form a government to replace that of former Premier Nihat Suleyman Demirel to resign in March 1971, accusing him of letting the nation drift toward anarchy. Since then the military men have stayed in the background but held a decisive say in Turkish politics.

The secret Marxist organization has been accused of pre-election terrorist bombings and plots to kidnap industrialists and rightist political leaders.

Mr. Rago told newsmen that he was forced into the car at gunpoint by a bearded man in a trenchcoat who told him, "Come along or we'll kill you."

Mr. Rago said that there was another man in the back seat and two masked youths got in the car later.

Mr. Rago said that when he asked who they were one of them retorted: "You know very well who we are."

Friend of NATO

He said that they told him, "You are a friend of NATO, a friend of the military, a friend of America."

When they left him bound and gagged with his own necktie, Mr. Rago said, they told him "We'll kill in the morning and really take care of you."

He was released by a trash collector who heard his cries after he worked the necktie out of his mouth.

Police said they were checking on several "unclear points" in the affair.

Report to U.K. On Rhodesia Seen Negative

(Continued from Page 1)

The elections will resume tomorrow morning and end at 2 p.m. tomorrow. The first comprehensive—but far from final—returns are expected by midnight tomorrow. Definitive results will be announced Tuesday.

This timetable has been criticized by the press during the last few days. Commentators pointed out that Italy had the slowest electoral mechanism in Western Europe and that it took more than a day here to obtain a clear picture. Computer projections in France and West Germany gave fairly reliable overall data shortly after the polls closed in those countries.

The government said that it had installed a new data processing system in its electoral headquarters, the Interior Ministry, but admitted nevertheless that much time would pass before precinct returns were telephoned to provincial capitals and from there transmitted, again by telephone, to the Interior Ministry.

The vote turnout was expected to be high as is traditional in nationwide elections in Italy. Ninety-three percent of all enfranchised Italians went to the polls in the last parliamentary elections in 1968.

Now that the proposed settlement reportedly has failed the test of acceptability, Britain must decide for or against continuing sanctions—with Laborites, Liberals and moderate Tories favoring their continuation and right-wing Tories demanding their abandonment.

At stake in the outcome of the government's decision lies the reputation of the British government for keeping its word.

If that were to be broken there would be a political outcry at home, in Africa and Asia and in the United Nations.

If it were to be kept, Mr. Heath may face a right-wing revolt by his own followers.

Anticipating this, the Sunday Express in an editorial page article today urged that the settlement deal be pushed through, regardless of the consequences.

Heath's loaf, the article argued, would be better than no political bread for the Africans. The Sunday Express is under the control of Sir Max Aitken, a wartime friend of Mr. Smith's and a man who played an intermediary role in the search for the London-Salisbury agreement.

Polish Seaman Asks U.S. Asylum

BOSTON, May 7 (UPI)—Polish seaman Stanislaw Wojcik, 32, turned himself in to Boston police yesterday and said he would ask the State Department for political asylum. He was interviewed for three hours yesterday by American immigration officials.

Mr. Wojcik's ship, the Polish trawler Kasztan, sailed from Castle Island, in Boston harbor, at midnight Wednesday after a three-day visit to the port.

He told police he decided to remain in the United States when he got a letter from his brother in Poland saying he would be arrested upon his return for taking part in a strike in his hometown of Szczecin (Stettin). He said he has a wife and six-year-old son in Poland and hopes to bring them to America.

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Associated Press
OLD GUARD—70-year-old Capt. Tran Van Truan carrying flag during parade in Hué Saturday. The bearded, bemedaled veteran of the French and South Vietnamese Armies is part of the "City Defense Divisions," a paramilitary force made up of government workers and civilians charged with Hué's last-ditch defense.

Given Up as Dead, Five GIs Survive 13 Days Amid Enemy

By Malcolm W. Browne

PIEKU, South Vietnam, May 7 (NYT)—Five U.S. Army men who had been given up as dead ended a 13-day ordeal in enemy-held jungle last night, and described their experiences today at a news conference.

The five men had been aboard a helicopter shot down while evacuating Americans from the area around Tan Canh, a base north of Kontum overrun by North Vietnamese troops two weeks ago. All 10 Americans aboard the helicopter were believed to have been killed in its flaming wreckage.

Of the five who escaped, three were advisers to the 22d Vietnamese Infantry Division, which has been almost eliminated as a fighting force in the past two weeks. They were Maj. Julius G. Warmath of Humboldt, Tenn., Capt. John E. Keller Jr. of Lexington, Ky., and S. Sgt. Walter A. Ward of Lawton, Okla.

Two others who returned last night, both helicopter gunners, were Spec. 5 Rickley V. Vogel of Kansas City, Mo., and Spec. 4 Charles M. Lee of Deer Park, Texas.

Stayed in Hollow

Because of serious injuries some of the group suffered in the crash, its members stayed for the most part near the site where the helicopter was shot down, which was in a hollow not normally visible to North Vietnamese patrols. "We took all kinds of chances of being found by the North Vietnamese," Maj. Warmath said. "We caught two catfish and boiled them, even though it made some smoke."

"But nothing we tried attracted

3 MiGs Downed as Raids in North Go On

(Continued from Page 1)
to 12 the total since June 17, 1965.

The U.S. command reported that American fighter-bombers flew 350 tactical air strikes against North Vietnamese positions in South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at 6 a.m. today.

The command reported 17 enemy tanks, 25 supply trucks and two long-range 130-mm artillery guns were destroyed in the raids, most of them on the northern front, where more than half of the strikes were concentrated.

Fourteen Communist supply trucks were knocked out today five miles north of My Thanh, the key defensive position north of Hué.

In a communiqué summing up action across South Vietnam, the

Armor-Led Attack

Tank-led North Vietnamese infantrymen were reported to have launched a ground assault against Poi Klong, 12 miles west of Kontum. Four tanks were reported knocked out and the Saigon command claimed about 300 enemy killed by air strikes, although there was no confirmation.

Initial reports said two government border rangers were killed and 32 wounded.

The Cambodian high command

14 Die in Explosion At Thailand Ceremony

BANGKOK, May 7 (Reuters)—

Fourteen people were killed and at least 30 seriously injured when a hand grenade exploded during a religious ceremony in northern Thailand near the Burmese border, provincial police sources said yesterday.

The sources said the incident followed a quarrel between two of the several hundred guests attending the ceremony to ordain nine men as Buddhist novices last Thursday.

During the quarrel one of the men—a Vietnam war veteran—pulled out the pin of a hand-grenade. A friend grabbed the grenade but it exploded, killing himself and six others. Another seven people died later in a hospital, the sources said. The war veteran escaped in the crowd.

Mr. Smith returned last Monday and during the week held two special sessions with Soviet chief delegate Vladimir S. Semenov while the special working groups met for highly concentrated talks, the sources said.

in Phnom Penh claimed tonight that mopping-up operations were completed following yesterday's abortive enemy sapper raid on a highway bridge and other targets on the southern edge of the capital.

At the same time, a high command spokesman reported that Cambodian forces had been forced to abandon the town of Tran Sosar, 60 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

The loss of Tran Sosar, following the evacuation of the town of Kompong Trach and the loss of the nearby town of Tuk Meas, provides the Communist command with a 15-mile-wide corridor leading from a traditional sanctuary area in the Cambodian mountains into the heart of South Vietnam's Mekong Delta.

At one point, discussing presidential refusal to make certain documents available to Congress, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., the Foreign Relations Committee chairman—who has clashed repeatedly with Mr. Nixon and the State and Defense Departments on such matters—used President Nixon's own words of 24 years ago against him.

At that time, Mr. Nixon was a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, seeking to obtain a letter relating to Dr. Edward Gandy of the National Bureau of Standards. The President had refused to make it available. Mr. Nixon, demanding that he do so, told the House that President Harry Truman had no right to arbitrarily withhold the letter: "I say that that proposition cannot stand, or on the basis of the merits."

"Arbitrary" ruling

According to the transcript of the 1944 House debate cited by Sen. Fulbright, Rep. Nixon continued: "That would mean that the President could have arbitrarily issued an executive order in the Meyers case, the Teapot Dome case or any other case, denying the Congress of the United States information it needed to make available."

But, the paper says, when it

came to launching their students on foreign language study "some of the teachers still had difficulty" and many had to go through two more training courses of half a day a week before they gained enough confidence to conduct their classes.

Blue Whale Nearly Extinct, Expert Says

PARKSVILLE, B.C., May 7 (AP)—The endangered blue whale,

which has all but disappeared, a Canadian biologist has reported.

K. Redway Allen, director of the Fisheries Research Board station at Nanaimo, B.C., said Friday that the Moby Dick of Herman Melville's novel, however, is surviving. Mr. Allen said at a meeting of the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission,

Goldwater Assails Gravel

Senate Censure Fight Hinted On Use of Kissinger Report

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ariz., threatened to start censure proceedings against Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, last Tuesday, while the Senate, behind locked doors, was discussing a classified 1968 report on Vietnam, it became known yesterday.

Sen. Gravel, contending that the "secret" stamp is grossly abused by the executive branch, recalled that as a second lieutenant in the army, at age 23, he had the job of classifying documents up to "top secret." He said that once he put such a stamp on a document, members of the Senate with considerable knowledge and judgment than a youth of 23 were forced to abide by his decision on the document.

"I charge that a member of this body has used stolen material and he wants to make capital of it in any way he sees fit, and as a senator, I think frankly, he should be censured, and I may offer that resolution after I have had a chance to consult with my leaders."

Senate Republican whip Robert P. Griffin, of Michigan, immediately demanded to know where Sen. Gravel had obtained the report, which was prepared by national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger for President Nixon.

Source Protected

"I ask the senator from Alaska, what is the source of the documents which he seeks to have put into the record? Where did he get them?" Sen. Griffin said.

"If I gave the names of the people from whom I got these documents, these people would be indicted and prosecuted," retorted Sen. Gravel. "I do not intend to reveal their names."

Sen. Griffin pressed Sen. Gravel again on the point, but the Alaskan still refused to divulge his sources' identity.

These were the sharpest personal clashes during two secret sessions, Tuesday and Thursday, on the 1969 report. The details were revealed yesterday when the verbatim record of the two sessions was made public.

The record shows that discussion during the secret sessions quickly switched from Sen. Gravel's documents to the broader subject of abuses of the "secret" stamp by the executive branch, and the right of Congress to declassify documents on its own regardless of executive wishes.

There was substantial sentiment for establishment of some code to determine how Congress should proceed when it believes documents that it has obtained, officially or privately, should be made public.

The outcome was the introduction of a proposal by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N. Y., and others to set up a special 10-member Senate committee to study the matter and report back in 90 days. It will be debated in open session tomorrow.

Vote Not Pressed

Sen. Gravel told the Senate in that in view of Sen. Javits' intention to seek creation of a permanent mechanism on classification, he wouldn't press to a vote his request for publication of the 1968 report. As a result, it isn't being published in the Congressional Record. However, substantial portions have already been published in The Washington Post, which obtained its own copies from private sources several weeks ago. (The International Herald Tribune published some of The Post reports.)

One prominent aspect of the secret Senate debate was the challenge to the legal basis of executive branch classification of documents. The National Security Act of 1947 and the Espionage Act were cited as the two main legal sources. But Sen. Gravel and others contended that these acts applied to specific types of information like order-of-battle plans and designs of military installations and were inapplicable to general policy information which the executive branch routinely classifies.

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Blue Whale Nearly Extinct, Expert Says

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K.

In Texas Primary

**Wallace Beats Terry in N.C.,
2d in Delegate Strength**

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Rep. George C. Wallace beat his opponent to forced nomination last night and became first presidential preference primary. He defeated Terry Sanford, the former governor, 51 percent of the state's delegates reported. Gov. Wallace had 406,011 votes, or 51

'Torpedo' Use
Planned in
Mine Rescue

FROZEN LOGG, Idaho, May 7 (UPI)—Rescuers tonight planned to lower a manned torpedo into the earth at the Sunn Silver Mine here in a final rate bid to reach 27 miners trapped underground five days ago.

The sophisticated capsules have been lowered from Nevada, where they are used by the Atomic Energy Commission to lower mine shafts down boreholes at the caving or testing grounds.

An attempt to drop the first capsule down a narrow ventilation shaft is expected to be made within a few hours.

Twenty-five bodies have so far been recovered from higher levels of the mine, which was hit by fire last Tuesday.

The second attempt will be made by two other rescue teams trying to hoist down to the bottom of the hole, where they hope to find the 27 miners still alive huddled around unbroken air lines.

Approximately of the missing miners, miners from surrounding states and Canada have been taken along smoky tunnels for days trying to get the hoist into operation.

Official Optimistic. "We are very optimistic about getting the hoist working today," said mine manager Marvin

McGraw.

Min officials said two hours still lay ahead cooling the station sufficiently so that the hoist system does not blow out when it is switched on and tested. The hoist to make sure the intense heat of the fire has not damaged any part.

The torpedo rescue technique has been successfully used in many mines.

Signals have been received from anyone inside the mine, the disaster. But Mr. McGraw said, "We have good hopes the men alive."

Hoist and Power. One team working in the east, broke open the door leading into the hoist room during the morning. The hoists appeared to be working.

In a second team coming in from east along a tunnel 600 feet deep, down had forced its way through a 'substation' and turned on power for the hoist.

Frees 20, Takes 60 to Cuba

War Foe Shuns Army Call, Hijacks Airliner

From Wire Dispatches

HAVANA, May 7.—A Western Airlines Boeing 737 landed here yesterday from Havana, where it had been flown in a 20 1/2-hour take-over by a 21-year-old soldier. The youth reportedly had left his home near Lake City Friday morning and was induced into the Army instead of boarding a Los Angeles-bound flight at Salt Lake City, produced a pistol 15 minutes after takeoff and gave it to Gary Harding this note:

"Dear Pilot,

This aircraft now under control of several heavily armed members of the anti-imperialist movement. We want you to proceed to Hanoi with refueling stops at Hawaii, Guam and where necessary. Do not allow 74 other passengers to be this aircraft."

This is only the beginning long as bombing continues.

North Vietnam, the anti-imperialistic organization will time to hijack aircraft at regular intervals.

American bombing is not stopped by July 4, 1972, our nation will execute President Nixon."

On the 54 other passengers, 17 aboard throughout the attack, after the bury, six gunmen freed 11 in Dade and nine got off in Los Angeles, four were children and seven were adults accompanying

the youth vowed that would sneak back into the

country to hijack planes" to dramatize his opposition to U.S. policies in Vietnam.

Kidnapping Charge.

The FBI identified the hijacker as Michael Lynn Hansen, a former University of Utah student who had also attended a California college. It filed a kidnapping charge against him in Los Angeles.

A neighbor near the Hansen home, in telling of the youth's scheduled Army induction Friday, said: "The boy was mild, kind, agreeable and helpful. I'd never dream of him doing anything like this."

Another neighbor said the youth was a "loner" in recent anti-war demonstrations. At one, he carried a poster bearing pictures of leaders of Communist nations.

Mrs. Linda Mast, 26, one of the passengers allowed to leave the plane in Los Angeles, said that after taking over the craft, the youth used its loudspeaker system to address the 80 others aboard. "He rambled on mostly about political things—like, if the U.S. doesn't stop bombing, we are going to kill Richard Nixon."

Of the 11 released in Los Angeles, four were children and seven were adults accompanying

the youth.

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Accord Covers 3-Year Period**Europe, Japan to Limit Steel Exports to U.S.**

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, May 7 (NYT).—Major European and Japanese steel producers have agreed to new, three-year export restraints that are intended to reduce steel imports into the United States.

In announcing the agreement yesterday, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said that President Nixon was "most satisfied" with the arrangement, which took nearly 18 months to negotiate and which covers 85 percent of steel imports.

Mr. Nixon, who was in the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., said in a statement: "This understanding represents a substantial improvement over the arrangements of the last three years and will enable domestic steel producers to make their plans with confidence that imports will not be disruptive in the domestic market. It will help preserve the jobs of American steel workers."

Among the major provisions of the agreement, which applies to

the calendar years 1972, 1973 and 1974, are the following:

- A reduction from 5 percent to 2.5 percent in the average annual growth rate of exports of steel-mill products.

- Specific tonnage limitations on stainless, tool, and other alloyed steel to reduce exports as compared with 1971 shipments.

- Greater restrictions on shifting exported products within the tonnage limitations to prevent concentration in competition, especially in high grades of steel.

- Restrictions on geographic distribution so that imports are not concentrated in one market, such as the Atlantic or Pacific Coast markets.

- Inclusion, for the first time, of restrictions on shipments of fabricated structural steel and cold finished steel bars.

The agreement to roll back steel imports appeared to fit into the administration's efforts, begun when the President announced his new economic policy last August, to reduce unemployment

and the deficit in the U.S. balance of international payments by cutting imports.

But there were some questions here about whether the agreement might be inflationary, might violate the spirit of the anti-trust laws, and might relax the pressures on the American steel industry to modernize and become more competitive.

Congressional Threat

Administration officials indicated that they had been able to persuade the Europeans and Japanese to accept the restrictive agreement by stressing the threat of protectionist measures by Congress if they did not concede and point to what the officials termed a rise in American protectionist sentiment.

Under the new agreement, steel imports in 1972 are expected to drop to 16.5 million tons, a decrease of 10 percent under the 1971 figures. That would give foreign steel 14.5 percent of the 112.5-million-ton American market this year, compared with 17.5

percent of the 105.5-million-ton market last year.

The agreement came in letters to Secretary of State William P. Rogers from the heads of steel associations in Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Britain.

Britain, which is in the process of joining the European Economic Community, adhered to the steel-export restrictions for the first time. There are actually two agreements, one with the Europeans, the other with the Japanese.

The United States negotiating team was headed by Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Nathaniel Samuels.

Although he couched his remarks in diplomatic terms, Mr. Samuels made it clear that the threat of congressional protectionist legislation had been the most effective weapon used by the Americans to persuade the Europeans and Japanese to accept the agreement.

PARIS, May 7 (UPI).—France today eased its foreign-exchange controls for almost everybody except currency speculators and foreign tourists.

"Financial market," where the franc freely floats, will be reserved for purely financial operations and for tourists.

The financial market is regulated by supply and demand. At Friday's close of trading the financial franc was quoted at 4.9425 to the U.S. dollar, while the commercial, or fixed, franc was at 5.030.

Under the new system, most forms of speculation will remain on the financial or floating market. It will still apply to direct investments, loans, interest and dividends.

The biggest beneficiaries of the easing of the controls will be airline companies and similar public services which until now had to change their foreign currencies for financial rates.

Airline companies, for example, complained that they were losing money because people bought tickets in foreign currencies, which, when converted to francs, left the airline with a loss.

Other companies to benefit are insurance brokers and receivers of patent royalties.

The new controls also con-

siderably ease currency restrictions for Frenchmen and French residents traveling abroad, buying foreign property and sending money to friends or relatives abroad.

The allowance for Frenchmen leaving France was increased from 50 francs to 500, and French-franc travelers checks are now valid abroad.

"As long as the international monetary system has not reverted to a reasonable degree of convertibility, we will maintain the device of a double exchange market," said Valery Giscard d'Estrées, the Finance Minister.

Foreign Ministry Director Torben Roenne said: "It was a clear case of retaliation because we asked the Soviet Foreign Ministry to recall three diplomats within the near future. The main difference is we had heaps of evidence their diplomats had been involved in illegal intelligence work while the European Common Market countries to regulate currency fluctuations."

Foreign Ministry Director Torben Roenne said: "It was a clear case of retaliation because we asked the Soviet Foreign Ministry to recall three diplomats within the near future. The main difference is we had heaps of evidence their diplomats had been involved in illegal intelligence work while the European Common Market countries to regulate currency fluctuations."

He said France had felt confident enough to ease the controls because of the current stability of the international monetary system, the French balance-of-payments situation and the accords reached by the European Common Market countries to regulate currency fluctuations.

These new measures will remain as long as the international situation retains its present characteristics," Mr. Giscard d'Estrées said.

"They nevertheless constitute a more simple and easier control of monetary matters between Frenchmen, be they individuals or companies, and foreign countries."

China Eyes Concorde

PARIS, May 7 (AP).—Eight of China's aeronautics technicians will come here Wednesday to pursue an appraisal of a projected buying of three French-British-built supersonic Concorde airliners, it was learned Friday.

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DEATH NOTICE

Obituaries**Fulbert Youlou, 55, Price Congo (Brazzaville) Ex-Ch.**

for which he was twice given diplomas of honor.

He studied at the School of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture under Vassiliev and Konstantin Korovin.

Faustino Sandri

VENICE, May 7 (Reuters).—Faustino Sandri, 75, who was assassinated fascist Benito Mussolini in 1926 yesterday.

Mr. Sandri was arrested as he was on his way to a meeting with which he hoped to dictator.

He was given a 30-year sentence but was released after the Italian armistice World War II.

O.L. Nelms

DALLAS, May 7 (UPI).—O.L. Nelms, a rag-to-riches millionaire, died Thursday morning when he was treated for a heart condition.

He was born on a small farm and went into business at age of six, catching possums selling the pelts for 25 cents. He made deals in the drug business in Dallas when he was seven and left school at his 10th birthday.

When Mr. Nelms became a property millionaire, he forgot what he considered his debt to the public.

People in Dallas became to see huge billboard posters displayed all over saying: "Thanks to all of you helping O.L. Nelms make me million."

Every day, for years, newspapers carried a classified advertisement quoting the "you" slogan.

When he went into semiretirement two years ago, he cut his wealth at between million and \$25 million.

Farny R. Wuritzer

KENMORE, N.Y., May 7 (UPI).—Farny R. Wuritzer, 88, man who built a small piano company into the first produced the famous "Big Wuritzer" pipe organs, died yesterday at his home in this Buffalo suburb.

Mr. Wuritzer became president of the Wuritzer, north Tonawanda's 19th chairman of its board of tors in 1941.

Shortly before World War II shifted the firm's production from energy-guzzling orga-cooperated pianos to Wuritzer, which were major theaters around the country.

Mr. Sanjivayya was the first Harjan (untouchable) in India's history to be appointed chief minister of a state.

He was appointed chief minister of Andhra Pradesh in 1964 and served for two years, before becoming president of the Indian National Congress.

During his political career he served as minister of labor and employment from 1964-66, minister of industry 1966-67 and minister of labor and rehabilitation from 1970-71.

Mr. Sanjivayya was thought likely to return to the cabinet in the next government reshuffle by Indira Gandhi, the prime minister.

Martiros Saryan

MOSCOW, May 7 (AP).—The Soviet painter Martiros Saryan, 92, died Friday in Yerevan, Tass reported today.

Mr. Saryan, winner of Lenin and Stalin Prizes for his work, had lived in Yerevan for the last 50 years. Most of his later work was devoted to scenes of his native Armenia.

In 1937, he painted the main panel for the Soviet Union's pavilion at the Paris World Fair.

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Two Ulster Marches Fizzle, Legalizing of Protest Blamed

BELFAST, May 7 (UPI)— Barely 1,000 Roman Catholics showed up today for Northern Ireland's first major, legalized protest march in nine months. Many took the fun out of parades.

"It's no good any more once it's legal," one man shouted from the crowd once the marchers had assembled for a rally in the Catholic Falls Road area.

Today's procession was the second since the ban was lifted. A belated "May Day parade" sponsored by a university-based socialist group yesterday drew less than 200 supporters.

Snipers, however, kept up gunfire throughout the day on British Army posts in Ulster. Earlier, British riot troops used clubs to break up a street battle between gangs of Catholic and Protestant youths.

An army spokesman said that Irish Republican Army gunmen have begun using Japanese-made American armalite high-velocity rifles bearing the stamp, "For Supply Only to the Japanese Self-Defense Force."

But on Britain's main rail system wage negotiations were still deadlocked and the threat of strike remained.

The British government today declined to step into the railway pay dispute, which threatens to paralyze the nation's transport in fresh confusion next week.

A spokesman for Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan said, "We have no plans to intervene in the dispute. The government will decide what action is necessary to protect the public in the light of the union's decision."

The dispute has narrowed down to an argument over the date on which a new pay award should start. The state board which runs the railways has offered a 13 1/2 percent pay raise to start from June 5.

The three unions want it to start from May 1. One union leader, Sir Sidney Greene, of the National Union of Railwaymen, suspended last month when Britain assumed direct rule. The marching ban was lifted soon after.

Takes Out Spica

Civil Rights Association leader Kevin McCarron agreed legality appeared for many to have taken the "spice out" of marching.

The cooling off was ordered after the locomotive engineers hurried the rail system into chaos with a go-slow last month.

When the cool-off time expires, the unions are expected to order a resumption of the go-slow Tuesday unless their claims are met.

Meanwhile, pilots of British European Airways called off a five-week-old work-to-rule which had mostly failed to slow up flights.

The pilots agreed yesterday to engage in more talks tomorrow about their claim for a 13 1/2 percent pay increase. This would give top pilots \$8,763 a year.



Associated Press
NEW GUARD—Swiss guard sworn in at Vatican.

24 Sworn as Swiss Guards

VATICAN CITY, May 7 (AP)—Twenty-four new Swiss guards—the greatest number of recruits in recent years—were sworn in yesterday on the anniversary of the death of 147 members of the corps who were killed in St. Peter's Square defending the life of Pope Clement in 1527.

The recruits bring the Vatican corps up to 70 men, the greatest number since the death of Pope John XXIII in 1963 when the guard was at 110 men.

Dressed in their blue, red, and yellow parade uniforms designed by Michelangelo, the guards marched to a Vatican courtyard to the roll of drums. Holding the flag with one hand, the recruits raised three fingers and swore to protect the Pope and his successors with their lives.

Pope Paul was not present at the swearing in but later received the recruits with their families.

Polish Hardliner Loses Third Post

WARSAW, May 7 (Reuters)—Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, a hardliner once regarded as a strong contender for the leadership of Poland's Communist party, yesterday lost his influential job as leader of the country's War Veterans' Union.

The change was the third demotion for the general since party chief Edward Gierek took power after riots over food prices 16 months ago.

The official news agency PAP said Gen. Moczar, a member of

the party Central Committee, was replaced as the union's executive chairman by Culture Minister Stanislaw Wronski.

Gen. Moczar, who was dropped from the party Politburo in a series of major changes last December, was appointed vice-chairman of the union. Last June the general lost his job as party secretary in charge of internal security and was appointed to the much less important post of head of the state control commission.

Mrs. Meir Leaves Bucharest; No Romanian Mediation Role

BUCHAREST, May 7 (NYT)—Premier Golda Meir of Israel completed an intensive round of talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania yesterday but reportedly found no new openings to break the Middle Eastern diplomatic deadlock.

Mrs. Meir returned to Israel today and said that Romania could help bring the Arabs and the Israelis together. But she denied that Bucharest had offered to play a mediating role in the Middle East conflict.

She said Romania could help the Middle East adversaries toward a settlement "because it is objective, friendly with both sides . . . and desirous of peace in our area."

A senior Israeli diplomat said yesterday that the two leaders had drawn little encouragement from Mr. Ceausescu's report of his conversation a month ago with the Egyptian president, Anwar Sadat, in Cairo.

Mr. Sadat reportedly conveyed interest in resuming diplomatic efforts toward a political settlement but only on terms that the Israelis said they had already declared unacceptable. These terms were said to include a prior Israeli commitment to withdraw from the entire Sinai Peninsula, occupied in the Arab-Israeli war.

Invitation

Immediately after returning from his meetings in Cairo, Mr. Ceausescu invited Mrs. Meir to Romania. Her visit is the first official visit by an Israeli premier to a Communist country.

Romanian and Israeli officials denied that there had been any message from Cairo to Mrs. Meir or that Romania had undertaken a diplomatic initiative to get peace talks under way. Instead it seemed that Mr. Ceausescu, seeking to enhance his stature as an independent Communist leader, was prodding the Egyptian and Israeli leaders to soften their long-established diplomatic positions and permit a new mediation effort.

Mr. Ceausescu was said to have pressed Mrs. Meir for a formula that could satisfy the Egyptian demand for total withdrawal. He had sought with Mr. Sadat a way to set up direct Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, which Israel has long wanted but Egypt has refused.

Ties Broken in 1967

The significance of the trip for Israeli diplomacy was likely to be in the new opportunities that may arise for economic and cultural contacts with Romania, the only Communist country maintaining diplomatic relations with its Middle East diplomacy.

The communiqué said that, because of the failure of all attempts to find a solution to the problems of the occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories, "the battle for the liberation of the Arab homeland becomes inevitable."

The three leaders agreed to supply the Palestinian resistance,

represented by the Palestinian Liberation Organization, with

Jackhammer Feature of N.Y. 'Quiet Week'

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI)—

—Mayor John V. Lindsay added noise pollution to the list of environmental problems plaguing New York City and officially opened "Quiet Week" beginning today.

Included in the week's activities will be a special performance by the New York Youth Symphony Orchestra of a work called "Concerto for Jackhammer" featuring a jackhammer solo.

Carlists Hold Yearly Rally, Defy Franco

25,000 Meet to Back Prince Carlos Hugo

ESTELLA, Spain, May 7 (UPI)—

—An estimated 25,000 red-clad followers of an exiled Spanish prince gathered atop a mountain today for their annual ritual of supporting his claim to the throne and shouting their defiance of the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The demonstrators were members of the Carlist movement, a monarchist splinter group which stages a mass rally on Monteagro, a mountain on the fringe of the Pyrenees, every May.

As they have done in the past years, Spanish police kept their distance from the crowd, permitting the only large-scale anti-government rally that is officially tolerated to come to a peaceful end.

The Carlists, who support the claims of Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbon Parma to the Spanish throne, heard speakers denounce what they called the "repression of freedom" by the Spanish government and demand the creation of a left-leaning "social monarchy" with Carlos Hugo occupying the throne.

White Flags

The demonstrators waved white flags bearing the Carlist cross and cheered Carlos Hugo's sister Cecilia. She had slipped into Spain, apparently illegally, to attend their "act of affirmation" atop the rugged mountain.

Nonalignment Stress

But, reaffirming the three countries' belief in the principles of nonalignment, it called for a liquidation of the factors of tension and especially foreign bases, military pacts and zones of influence."

The three presidents stated the direct interest of their countries in moves for a conference on European security and called for a dialogue between Mediterranean countries which do not belong to blocs to find solutions to local political problems "far from all foreign maneuvering."

The Carlists, who enjoy considerable popular support in some of Spain's northern provinces, fought alongside Franco in the civil war but split away from him when he picked Prince Juan Carlos—a distant relative of Carlos Hugo—as his successor and future King of Spain.

Meanwhile, police announced the arrest of seven leftist youths who, they said, planned to blow up monuments in Madrid and then hijack an airliner to escape to China.

The youths, identified as members of the Maoist United Revolutionary Action Group, were seized yesterday. They were held in prison in Madrid and then hijacked an airliner to escape to China.

Nixon's Stay in Salzburg

VIENNA, May 7 (AP)—President Nixon will stay in Salzburg from May 30 to 22 at the baroque Klessheim Palace, the Austrian Chancellery announced, confirming unofficial reports.

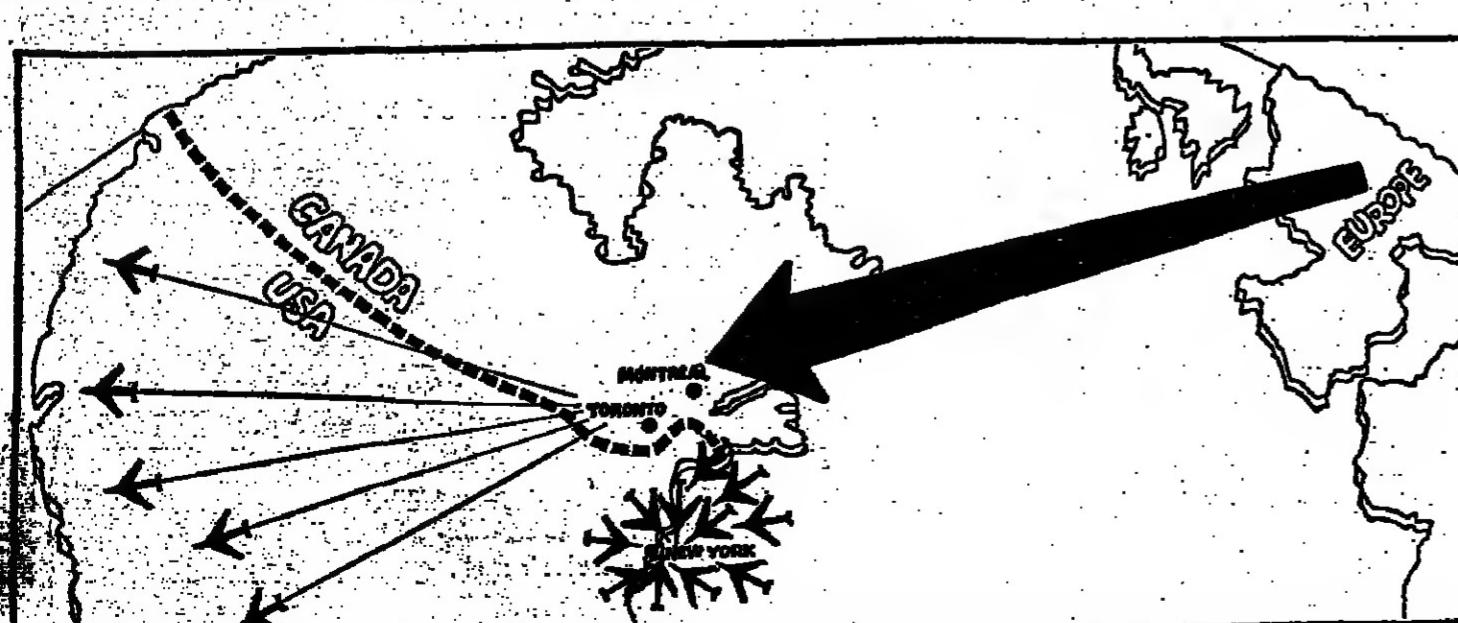


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Vietnam— What Will Nixon Do?

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT)—"What will he do?" they ask, from one end of the country to the other. The President who wanted to be respected for his calculated fury in the face of adversity has indeed inspired that kind of respect—and a good measure of fear as well—at least among his own people. The fear was so intense that even the regular voices of protest were muted.

What will he do, they ask, if the North Vietnamese keep coming, the South Vietnamese keep crumpling, the Russians keep stalling and the political risks keep mounting?

At the height of the enemy advance last week, President Nixon flew to Texas, telephoned President Johnson and then told an assembly of wealthy businessmen at Secretary of the Treasury John Connally's ranch that, like his predecessor, he was not going to yield respect for the office of the presidency by leaving Vietnam vulnerable to a "Communist takeover."

"I am not going to let that happen," the President said. "We are prepared to use our military and naval strength against military targets throughout North Vietnam and we believe that the North Vietnamese are taking a very great risk if they continue their offensive in the South. I will just leave it there, and they can make their own choice."

In the realm of presidential threats, that one ranked as fairly ominous, even if allowance is made for the virile and beefy setting in which it was uttered. Back in Washington, the members of Congress, diplomats and analysts revived their favorite theories about Richard Nixon's acknowledged propensity for psycho rage and for diplomacy by thunderclap. And the White House plainly hoped that such speculations might compensate for two of Saigon's disintegrating divisions.

Diplomatic Front

The diplomacy of the week seemed merely an extension of the fighting. The White House national-security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, dropped out of sight again amid speculation (that indeed proved to be correct) that he was in Paris resuming his secret conversations with Hanoi's chief negotiator, Le Duc Tho. Then came a rash of rumors that a deal had been struck, that President Thieu was about to resign. Communist sources in Paris—the apparent originators of the reports—plainly hoped that all this talk might be equal in value to the collapse of two divisions or more.

The administration pushed out details of those speculations, warned of the imminent resumption of massive bombing around Hanoi and Haiphong and justified it with new evidence of the massive Soviet supply operation to North Vietnam. The public negotiations in Paris were then conspicuously broken off again on Thursday with the claim that Mr. Nixon's "firm expectation" of serious talks in all available channels had not been realized. Le Duc Tho, it was said, was ready for nothing more than the resumption of contact, presumably pending a better definition of what was prevailing over whom in battle.

Mr. Nixon, it appeared, was equally reluctant to alter course before the rival armies had been further tested. The first answer to the question of what he would do next was thus completed: fight back hard with the available means, stiffen the resistance and augment the supplies to the South Vietnamese, hold open the channels of diplomatic bargaining, keep reminding the Russians of their complicity and responsibility for events and still try to salvage this month's scheduled journey to Moscow.

The reasons for hesitation before drastic action were plain:

1—There was nothing much more to be done now to affect the battle raging in South Vietnam. Bombing and shelling were taking what toll they could on the three fronts. The value—if any—of strategic bombing in North Vietnam was long-range, to be reckoned in months not weeks. The reinsertion of American troops in the South had been ruled out, for domestic political reasons. The introduction of nuclear weapons had been ruled out as useless as well as repugnant.

2—There were still hopes and predictions that the South Vietnamese Army would "hold out" against the loss of major portions of the populated regions. Although the enemy has been consistently underestimated by allied intelligence, he was operating on long supply lines and in weather that is expected to be favorable for fighting for only several more weeks. If he could be stopped or even seriously retarded, even without being driven "back, he might calculate that an American election year was the optimum time to strike a bargain.

3—If Hanoi's armies cannot be stopped from carving up South Vietnam and destroying Saigon's forces, there was nothing lost by a pause before desperate military and diplomatic exertions.

None of the last-ditch options, singly or in combination, seemed very attractive:

• Mr. Nixon could order the systematic destruction of North Vietnam's populated regions, aiming at strategic targets but exacting a horrendous price for North Vietnam's advances in the South.

A Bogside Priest Talks About Religion and the IRA

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (Reuters)—If an IRA man comes to confession it's usually a sign that he's thinking of giving up the gun."

The Rev. Denis Bradley, 26, was talking about his parishioners in Londonderry's rebel Bogside area, where power is held by the outlawed IRA and where police and British soldiers rarely tread.

Father Bradley does not support the killing, maiming and sabotage that has been carried out by the IRA, in the name of a united Ireland, since the strife between Protestants and Catholics began in this British province in

1969. But he says he understands their motives.

"I would like to see a truce and so would 90 percent of ordinary Catholics in the Bogside," Father Bradley said. "But Catholics have little reason to trust the British Army and the British administration."

One helpful possibility he envisaged was a new law enforcement body drawn mainly from the Catholic population. The Catholic minority in Northern Ireland have always considered the police a tool of the Protestant majority.

"Where I can, I put pressure

on the IRA to accept a truce," Father Bradley went on. "But the power of the gun is a terrible thing."

He said that he thought there was considerable hope that a truce might be achieved, although the situation was very delicate.

Father Bradley said that he had no sympathy at all for the so-called Official wing of the IRA, which works for an all-Ireland Socialist republic on Cuban lines.

For the more militant Provisional wing, which has little political ideology, Father Bradley said, "If that happened, the support of ordinary people for the IRA would fall right away."

tions by falling back on the church doctrine that killing is permissible in a just war. But what we need is to reduce the myth of glory by the gun that runs through Irish history."

Father Bradley said that he thought the Provincials feared that if a truce were declared their organization might wither away from inaction.

"The greatest blow that could

be dealt to the IRA would be the ending of internment without trial in Northern Ireland," Father Bradley said. "If that happened, the support of ordinary people for the IRA would fall right away."

SUMMIT IN SPACE: June 15, 1975

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON (WP)—The money for the mission is hidden in the space agency's budget, and the flight itself is obliquely called the "International Rendezvous and Docking Mission." But the fact is that the United States is planning to link up three American astronauts with three Soviet cosmonauts in three years' time.

The men planning this voyage at the Manned Spacecraft Center even have a tentative date for the launching of the American astronauts. It's June 14, 1975, four days after a 10-ton Salyut space station is put into earth orbit by the Soviet Union and three days after the Soviet communists dock their Soyuz spacecraft at one end of the 50-foot-long Salyut.

A day after the astronauts lift off from Cape Kennedy, Fla., as they streak northeast across the Atlantic Ocean on their 15th revolution of the earth, they would dock their Apollo spacecraft at the other end of the orbiting Salyut. For the next 56 hours, the three Americans and three Russians would circle the earth united, working, navigating, eating and even sleeping together. The six men aboard would get their guidance from two mission controls, one in Houston and the other in Baikonur. For the first time in history, men would talk English and Russian from the same spacecraft.

How certain is all this? Those close to the American space program fully expect it to happen, and many believe an agreement will be announced by President Nixon when he visits the Soviet Union later this month. One thing is sure: There are no longer any technical doubts that the feat of flying an American and a Russian spacecraft together

can be accomplished.

Fairly Confident

"I think we're fairly confident we can work things out," Manned Spacecraft Center Director Christopher Columbus Kraft Jr. said last week. "We haven't seen anything in a technical sense that says we should stop."

The talks that kindled such optimism have been under way since October, 1970, when five Americans spent a week in Moscow discussing the possibility of joint missions with the Soviet Union. Neither side set a target date for a mission, but both sides agreed that the test would last a little over two days.

To hear the Americans tell it, politics never once rocked the talks as they have disrupted such exchanges so often in the past. "We didn't go around asking them why they're supporting Egypt and they didn't ask us why we're in Vietnam," Mr. Kraft said. "We were engineers talking about engineering."

A second meeting was held a year ago in Houston, where Soviet scientist B. N. Petrov stunned his American hosts by suggesting the two countries conduct a joint mission using manned spacecraft "in the current inventory." In other words, get on with it; at least have a test mission using Apollo, Soyuz and Salyut hardware before the end of the decade.

By the time the American contingent returned to Moscow last December, both sides had worked up the details of a joint test mission. The two sides quickly agreed that the launch and docking of Soyuz and Apollo to Salyut would be timed so both crews could be on the same work-sleep cycles. The Russians would go into orbit three days earlier than the Americans and the Americans would wait a full day to catch up with Salyut to give the cosmonauts time to adjust their sleep periods.

Appeals to Russians

Details of how the docking and crew transfers would be done were rapidly ratified. The cone-shaped Apollo would come into port equipped with a drum-shaped docking module, which could be fitted onto one end of the Salyut. The propulsion system of the Salyut would be moved from the end of the space station to allow the Apollo to dock, and a set of ring-like capture latches would be installed on Salyut to hold Apollo fast.

The Russians liked the idea of

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



so quickly agree to things they never even broached in the past?

One answer given by Americans involved in the talks is that the Russians have an intense interest in space rescue, something that can only be done right if both the United States and the Soviet Union have common docking and crew-transfer techniques.

A second reason is that the Soviet Union no longer feels frustrated by losing the race to the moon. Lunokhod and the sample-return mission of Luna-16 and Luna-20 have meant the Russians can look at the Americans in the eye without feeling that they have done it only second best.

The Expense

The third and possibly most significant reason is that, like the United States, the Soviet Union feels it can no longer afford the costs of going it alone in space. The Russians want to develop a space station, while the United States is going ahead with the reusable shuttle.

The two nations ever want to send men to Mars, they must unify the two techniques and share the burden of going to Mars together.

An irony of all this is that the United States stands to benefit more than the Soviet Union from a joint test undertaking. Mr. Kraft insists that the United States doesn't need the Apollo-Soyuz mission to stay healthy. But the fact is that, when Skylab ends in the first part of 1974, the United States has no manned

space mission to look forward to until the shuttle starts flying in 1977 or 1978.

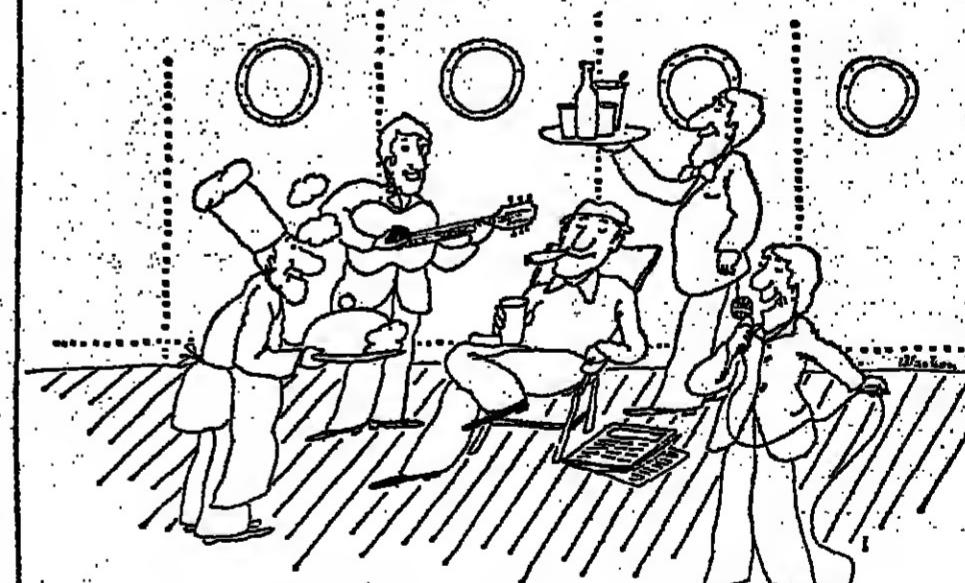
It's no secret that the \$200 million the United States plans to spend on the Apollo-Soyuz flight will keep the manned flight teams on the job an extra two years. The strong possibility of a second, extended Apollo-Soyuz mission in 1976 or 1977 would be enough to keep everybody in the job until the shuttle begins operations.

There are still barriers—including the training of the astronauts and cosmonauts—to the success of an Apollo-Soyuz flight. Both crews will have to be bilingual and thoroughly familiar with each other's spacecraft and ways of doing things. That means joint training in both the United States and the Soviet Union—something neither country has ever suggested in the past.

The flight directors will also have to be bilingual and some of the men who work Mission Control in both countries will have to spend long weeks of rehearsals together. "We're not talking a thousand or even hundreds of people," says the Manned Spacecraft Center's Glynn Lunney. "But there will have to be a number of men who will have to train together."

In the long run, the biggest barrier is the relations between the two governments. The little question that these relations are strained right now over the bombing of North Vietnam. But the men closest to the situation insist that long-term cooperation in space is too rewarding a goal to sacrifice over politics.

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RESOURCES IN SIBERIA



Siberia: Hazards and Terrors, But Many Love It

By Hedrick Smith

NOVOSIBIRSK, U.S.S.R. (UPI)—Maxim Gorky once called it "a land of death and chains." The 18th-century scientist Mikhail Lomonosov glowingly predicted that it would eventually become a source of Russian might.

Today the reality of Siberia lies somewhere in between—neither so terrifying as the boundless prison without bars used by the czarist and Stalinist governments nor so romantically productive as Lomonosov dreamed.

Even now university students in Moscow and Leningrad shudder at the thought of their two to three years of compulsory labor for the state on some new project in the remote, desolate territory, which stretches 3,400 miles from the Urals to the Pacific, across nine time zones.

But a visitor to Siberia encounters people who firmly proclaim their devotion to the beckoning solitude of the taiga (pine forest) and, who vow they would never trade their stern existence or the outdoor freshness for the overivilized, overcrowded, overbureaucratized life of European Russia.

"People More Friendly"

"I don't like the west," said a young professional woman in Irkutsk, not meaning London, Paris or New York but Moscow. "I have a lot of friends there, but I don't like it. The people are rude. They are in too much of a hurry. They are too tense. Our here people are more friendly. They have that broad Siberian smile."

Now the loyal Siberian, he is to the land of manifest destiny, filling up with strong young people throwing hydroelectric dams across great rivers, planning mighty construction projects in the rich but untapped wilderness, building a new civilization. The unquestioning faith in economic growth is usually expressed in superlatives:

"This is all virgin territory," a journalist in the far-off Yakut region said with the kind of pioneer spirit that would have warmed the heart of Horace Greeley. "People here have much more opportunity than they do back in the west."

"Back there they are bureaucrats," a blunt-spoken Bratsk engineer commented good-naturedly. "Out here we are democrats, working together."

Striking Results

Through just such dedication and will power, the settlers have achieved some striking results over 25 years, often in latitudes as far north as Alaska and the Canadian Yukon. The hydroelectric dams at Bratsk and Krasnoyarsk, already world-famous, are to be joined by massive power projects at Ust'-Ilimsk and Krasnoyarsk.

At Novosibirsk, in the far north, a mining-industrial complex is refining copper, nickel and platinum. Other metals are being produced at Bratsk, Krasnoyarsk and a cluster of satellite cities around Irkutsk. Pipelines and power lines crisscross the frozen wastes.

The messianic enthusiasm of those who have settled here belies the problems, overlooking the fact that roughly as many people are moving out as in, except in certain high-priority areas. The acute shortage of skilled labor has put a crimp on the growth that Siberia's proponents want.

The heyday of Siberia's development came during World War II, when it was a refuge for industry, and again in the early nineteen-sixties. Now, however, ruble-conscious central planners in Moscow have discovered that while the plentiful Siberian mineral resources are relatively cheap to develop, the costs of getting and holding the necessary work force are often prohibitively high.

Siberia's rate of production growth, about 3 percent a year, is better than the national average. But even Siberian economists have observed that their region is building up relatively old-fashioned basic industries like coal, iron and steel, timber and power, while European Russia is moving into modern fields like electronics, synthetic chemicals, computers and precision instruments.

The development of industry is pushed hardest where it is easiest—in or near established cities on the Trans-Siberian Railroad or in southern regions like the new Sayan complex south of Krasnoyarsk where the climate is not so forbidding. When new towns sprout in the severe conditions of the north, it is because that is where vital mineral resources are.

Those resources are staggering. Known iron-ore reserves are greater than those of the United States, Britain and France combined. The natural-gas fields of western Siberia are said to be the largest in the world, with bigger reserves than in the United States. Recently discovered oil fields in the Tyumen region, also in western Siberia, are the biggest in the Soviet Union.

In an area the size of the United States plus half of Canada, Siberia holds 60 percent of the timber of the Soviet Union, 60 percent of its coal reserves and 80 percent of its water power, on giant rivers that, if linked, would circle the globe 25 times. There are large gold and diamond deposits. Moscow will not say how large in the Yakut region and the Far East. Elsewhere are rare metals like platinum, molybdenum and wolfram—in fact, just about every element.

So vast are the reserves that Soviet economists and engineers wave away the Cassandra-like warnings of Western scholars

that Siberia's growth is bound to run out of steam. The most recent warning comes from a Novosibirsk economist who suggested that the pay differentials are misleading because living costs are so much greater.

Higher Standards Urged

The remedy long advocated by Siberian officials is to raise living standards to levels higher than in European Russia. Despite major efforts in that direction, much of Siberia seems to fall further behind. Stores are not well stocked with clothing or consumer goods and fresh fruits and vegetables virtually disappear in winter.

People in Novosibirsk complain that the buses break down and that even when they run they are too cold. A writer contends that in the Irkutsk region leisure-time activities are dull and civil centers inadequate. In Bratsk a teacher confesses that she could not endure Siberia were it not for her annual trip to the Ukraine. Professional women say they count on a yearly shopping expedition to Moscow for essential clothing.

What is most needed, Siberian officials explain, is better housing with more modern conveniences—which they are throwing up all over Siberia. But if electricity has long since been taken for granted even in the villages, indoor plumbing is still a privilege even in the cities. All across Siberia people line up for water at outdoor spigots and they use outhouses in the dead of winter.

The answer, according to such modern-minded scholars as Abel

Good-Bye Piccadilly?

Developers Moving In, 3 Tower Buildings to Go Up

By Muriel Bowen

LONDON, May 7 (WP)—Piccadilly Circus is falling down and is to be replaced. And tourists will be horrified when they find Soho, a more authentic bohemian than Chelsea, being swept away by the speculators' bulldozers.

Everybody knows that Piccadilly Circus is in a bad way. Viewed from its centerpiece, the statue of Eros, buildings are crumbling behind the neon lights. Now, after 18 years of wrangling between the city politicians and the speculative developers, the politicians have capitulated.

Piccadilly, with its gaudy, colorful collection of eating places and naughty night spots, is to be pulled down and replaced by three towers of near skyscraper proportions and great concrete blocks.

The new plan has three aims: to clear up what the Westminster City Council regards as a "down at heel, neon-lit slum," make a profit for the developers, and separate pedestrians from traffic by means of upper level walkways reached by broad steps and moving staircases.

For over a year a few officers of the Council and a few of its politicians have had secret talks with developers. The democratically elected town planning committee wasn't allowed to know what went on. There were strict instructions to everybody that they were not allowed to talk to the press.

The developers proved sticky, demanding twice the amount of office space that the planners thought desirable. Environment Minister Peter Walker was persuaded to almost double the offices, but he did so on condition that the developers would make a serious start within three months.

Then last Tuesday the plans were revealed by the City Council at a large exhibition, and the impression given was that the public was clamoring for a new Piccadilly.

Plans for 540,000 square feet of offices mean that the little streets beloved by the tourists will disappear.

Further along by Wardour Street, Madame Ve-Era, the small palmist, will be another casualty as the speculators move the bulldozers in, probably in 18 months. With her will go the Almost Free Theatre, the Chinese Emporium, the sauna baths and the massage parlors patronized by the jockeys and the racing set, and Lee Ho Fook and all his chums in mini-Chinatown.

When another earlier Piccadilly redevelopment was being considered, Sir Colin Buchanan, the noted town planner, said that people came from the ends of the earth to Piccadilly Circus, so that whatever new buildings were put up should "justify a journey from the ends of the earth."

But to discuss the architecture of the new buildings is, in the circumstances, superfluous. All the developers tell us is that "warm facing materials" will be used.

London has had all this before, tall blocks and towers replacing the traditional old streets. The new developments are drab, desolate-looking slabs of concrete with garden seats and flower beds nobody bothers to enjoy.

Equal Rights for Women Loses In a Court Decision in the U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—An Air Force regulation forcing women officers who become pregnant to leave the service has been upheld by the 9th U.S. Court of Appeals.

In an eight to five vote Friday, the court denied a rehearing of its Nov. 15 decision affirming the right of the Air Force to honorably discharge Capt. Susan Struck.

Judge Ben C. Dunaway, however, filed a dissent calling the regulation "unconstitutional on its face."

"Why should a female officer whose infant is adopted lose her commission and a male officer whose infant is adopted keep his?" Judge Dunaway asked.

Capt. Struck, still on active duty at Minot Air Force Base in North Dakota, was granted 21 days to ask for a continued stay of her discharge pending appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Now 27, Capt. Struck became pregnant in 1970 while serving as a nurse in Vietnam. She is unmarried. After a hearing in October, 1970, she was ordered discharged. She was returned to the United States, bore a daughter, Tamra Marie, and gave her up for adoption by friends in Omaha, Neb.

What can your banker tell you about Indonesia's potential to be one of the wealthiest countries in Asia?

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Page 8—Monday, May 8, 1972 *

The Grand Illusion

"Now it's suddenly dawning on higher authority here that the South Vietnamese system is inadequate and has been all along." This assessment by an American adviser in the wake of the recent North Vietnamese victories gets close to, but not quite to, the heart of, the truth that this country's political and military leaders have refused to face. What is inadequate is less the South Vietnamese system than the past history and present credibility of the current regime.

Present official efforts to explain the South Vietnamese setbacks in terms of the North's unexpected strength in armor and artillery serve only to perpetuate a policy of self-deception. Both of the opposing military forces have been equipped by military superpowers and the South is, in addition, supported by American air and naval strength. One crucial difference is leadership; another is in the will to fight.

The high incidence of corruption and nepotism among the South's commanders, though a threat to military effectiveness and civilian morale, is only a symptom of the deeper problem. The corruption is itself the natural consequence of a history of accommodation to foreign masters and to a social and economic system in which the spoils have long and regularly gone to those native leaders who collaborated with the foreigners.

This is not to say that Americans, in-

cluding the political and military commands and the GIs themselves, did not originally conceive their role quite honestly as that of liberators and allies in the cause of freedom; but such idealistic motives had little chance to prevail against local leaders skilled in the art of manipulating their foreign protectors.

The American people are naturally alarmed by the fact that power on the other side is in the hands of Communists. But a realistic assessment of the opposing forces' capabilities calls for acknowledgment of the fundamental if unpalatable fact that the South's present leadership is largely tainted by a history of submissive self-protection, while the North draws the core of its strength from a record of resistance to foreign intrusion.

Many Americans, recalling their own nation's origins, no doubt sense instinctively that the military and political explanations of the war given them by their own leaders, both in Washington and in Vietnam, are thus based on a grand illusion. That is precisely why the United States' participation in this distant war has alienated the support of so many patriotic Americans. They know that in a battle against men driven by a sense of national purpose there can be no military victory by any means acceptable to world opinion or the American conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Students and the War

Efforts by a minuscule minority of students to shut down the universities in protest against President Nixon's Indo-China policies have fizzled. Temporary occupation of buildings and coercive picket lines at a number of campuses, including Columbia, Harvard and Cornell, constituted contempt for the law and for the rights of other members of the academic community. These actions also amounted to self-defeating sabotage of an effective protest against the administration's Vietnam war policies.

More than at any previous juncture, there was an opportunity for a united front composed of the majority of college students, faculty members and administrators. The presidents of the Ivy League colleges had already issued a rare joint statement condemning the continuation of the war. Opposition to stepped-up American air and

naval involvement had become the majority view, even on most of the normally quiet campuses.

However, the disruptive students have seriously hurt the cause of peace. By trying to take over rather than join the anti-war movement, they have shattered university unity and confused the issues. They have forced university presidents, faculty members and fellow students to turn their attention to the pacification of the campuses from strategies for peace abroad.

It is not too late for the majority of students to rally their forces and, having rejected the coercive power plays of the violent spoilers, devote their energies to the cause of reason. The country stands to gain much from a massive campus enlistment in support of the policies and the politicians of peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Italian Democracy at Bay

Italy's democratic system is being put to its most critical electoral test since establishment of the republic in 1946. The most important immediate question being decided in the election for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies is whether the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement will register dramatic gains at the expense of the Christian Democratic party, which has led every postwar government.

Italy's road will not be easy even if the Christian Democrats hold their losses to a minimum, however. The campaign has exacerbated the differences between the Catholic party and the Socialists that made it impossible for Premier Colombo's coalition to continue in February and forced the dissolution of parliament fifteen months ahead of schedule. It will be difficult to reconstruct the center-left coalition that has governed for a decade.

If the Communists at one extreme hold steady at slightly more than a quarter of the total vote and the Fascists manage at the other end to elect 70 or 80 deputies, it will be impossible for the Christian Democrats to form a government that can rely only on the democratic forces for its majority in parliament.

In such an eventuality, the Socialist party leadership would press the Christian Democrats hard for a further swing to the left, with a government dependent on Communist support, while right-wing Catholics would advocate instead a bid for backing in parliament from Fascists and Monarchs. Either course would carry grave risks of provoking civil war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Destruction of Myths

No further back than two months ago, the Saigon army was still being described by Washington as among the first in the world, and Vietnamization as a success improving by giant's strides. The Saigon government claimed that only a tiny minority of the population was not under its control. In short, some 13 or 14 million tons of bombs and miscellaneous ammunition, the spraying with chemicals of one-seventh of the southern territory, the inflow of dollars and military equipment, the suppression of legal opposition, had finally eradicated "Communism" and the thesis of "two Vietnams" was going to be justified at last. It

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Cypriot's Resignation

The Greek colonels, weary of endless haggling with Turkey over the Cyprus problem, would now like to fetter that independence, silence Makarios, and ignominiously dispatch such island ministers who protest. Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyriacou is the first to go; he will not be the last. As for Archbishop Makarios, he is, as always, wheeling and dealing. He seeks to stay in power by giving Greece a little leeway, a modest reshuffle, and simultaneously using people, power (and some Communist influence) for continuing independence. Kyriacou is the main sop, the initial sacrifice.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 8, 1897

PARIS—According to a despatch from Nashville, Tenn., the principle of aerial navigation has been solved by Professor A.P. Gernard, who showed a machine at the exhibition there which was under perfect control and in which he apparently came and went at will. It did not make as much speed as was expected and had difficulty in combating the upper air currents, but these are matters of detail in which the new flying machine can be doubtless improved.

Fifty Years Ago

May 8, 1922

PARIS—When Jack Dempsey was asked here yesterday if the report was correct that he had been signed to fight under the auspices of the American Legion Post of Michigan City, Ind., he said he did not know what arrangements manager Jack Kearns might have made. But, he said, "I am strong for the Legion and will do anything that I can for its benefit. If Kearns has me signed up as Fitzsimmons suggested, why then you can just bet that I will live up to my contract."



Snowman in Hell

Waiting for the Bombs

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—During this latest crisis in Vietnam, there has been a mood of morbid anxiety in Washington, a combination of waiting for the bombs to fall on Haiphong plus a feeling that this is very risky business which will not halt the enemy's offensive.

At such a time, when even Joe Alspaugh is asking us all to pray, it would seem a sensible and logical idea for the President to call the responsible members of the cabinet and the Congress together to discuss "the clear and present danger," but this is not what has been happening here.

The Secretary of State, William P. Rogers, is touring the European capitals, talking about the President's scheduled visit this month to Moscow, which is providing the tanks, artillery and mobile anti-aircraft guns for the Hanoi invasion. (Mr. Rogers was called back to Washington on Sunday.) Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott, the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate, have been in Peking during most of the crisis, and the President has been in Texas proclaiming his policies to Secretary of the Treasury Connally's friends.

'Where's Henry?'

Meanwhile, the big topic of conversation among the officials and reporters in Washington has been: "Where's Henry?" Well, it turns out, Mr. Kissinger was at the big press dinner in Washington last Saturday, then in Paris on Tuesday talking to the North Vietnamese, then at a private dinner explaining it all to some buzzed big shots in New York, but what it all means and where it's all going has been left to the administration's public relations men, who seem to know little more about the facts than anybody else.

This is obviously one way to deal with a delicate and dangerous military and diplomatic problem, the tactics of which cannot be broadcast to the world, but it is a highly personal way, and the truth is that nobody knows what Nixon may do if his bombs and his diplomacy do not work in the

next few weeks any better than they have in the last few.

For Nixon believes that secrecy, surprise and sudden, unpredictable moves like the invasions of Cambodia and Laos and the bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong are virtues that keep the enemy off balance, and if they scare Hanoi as much as they have alarmed Washington, he may be right.

Nixon, the old Navy poker player, has gambled (1) that he could pull out his combat ground troops to please the anti-war sentiment at home without risking a modern tank and artillery offensive by the Communists; (2) that he could count on the South Vietnamese, backed by U.S. air and naval power, to smash any such invasion if it came; and (3) that, if all this failed, he could still compel the Communists to negotiate a compromise settlement by threatening or actually bombing Haiphong and Hanoi.

Washington Is Edgy

His first two assumptions did not work out as he hoped and planned, and now he is left with the third: To bomb the North in the hope of compelling a compromise on his terms, and he is keeping that decision quite clearly in his own hands.

The result—and this is why

Washington is now so edgy—is that even his own associates, let alone the Congress, are left to speculate on what he will do. Which Nixon will decide—the hardliner who will stick to his original policy of supporting General Thieu in Saigon and opposing Communist aggression, or the flexible, pragmatic Nixon, who adjusts to the facts, orders the wage and price controls he swore he opposed, and goes to Peking and Moscow to negotiate a "generation of peace" with the men and systems he has vilified for a generation?

Nobody knows. He is a very complicated man, always on guard, always suspicious, one day denying

the world and the next adopting

the policies of the people he

has denounced, one day acting

for tomorrow's headline and the

next seeing himself clothed in the

robes of history, but always tightly strung up and self-observing, sitting tense and smiling for his own historical photograph.

This is why Washington has been so morbidly anxious in recent days. It knows there is a serious crisis, but it is not watching an orderly system, dealing calmly with that crisis. It has been left to psychoanalyze a man and it hasn't the vaguest idea which side of that man will be in charge next week.

The High Cost of Rhetoric

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—The more the Vietnamese front disintegrates the more President Nixon's Asian policy is threatened and the more Soviet prestige mounts all the way from Suez to Singapore. Consequently, the desperate effort to blunt Gen. Giap's brilliant offensive has global implications.

It is perhaps true that India's significance to the United States has been exaggerated by Presidential rhetoric and that originally, there was never need to commit American prestige so intensely to the area. Yet, should history conclude the initial judgment was faulty, it is unavoidable now that the validity of U.S. power and determination will be judged internationally by its application in Southeast Asia.

We have said this to ourselves so often that it has come to be a widely accepted truism. Even if the policy judgment endorsed by three administrations is finally labeled untrue, we are held by our own canards.

U.S. enterprise in Asia was recently symbolized by dispatch to the Bay of Bengal of the nuclear carrier by that name in an effort to halt India's dissolution of Pakistan and to stem the eastward flow of Soviet influence. The Enterprise policy sought also to reassure China and gain Peking's help in securing a compromise Vietnam settlement.

None of this happened. Bolster-

ed by a bilateral treaty with Moscow and well-equipped with Russian ordnance, the Indians marched to an impressive victory last winter just as Giap's similarly armed forces were decisively encouraged to repeat the process elsewhere.

Meanwhile, Soviet influence gains steadily in South, Southwest and Southeast Asia, reaching down to the Indian Ocean to Mauritius. With a quarter of Moscow's army stationed along the Chinese border implicitly cautioning Peking against any tricks it is plain that the Brezhnev Doctrine, suggesting an Asian bloc favorable to Kremlin leadership, gains new meaning.

Simultaneously, far to the west, a new treaty with Baghdad grants Moscow the right to install military bases and a Soviet submarine facility is under construction in Somalia. All this leads Britain to conclude—as Secretary Rogers just heard here—that Moscow is seeing three related long-range goals: (1) to oust China from the south; (2) to extrude U.S. influence from Asia's mainland; (3) to squeeze the petroleum routes on which Europe's economy depends.

The British, glib about Vietnam prospects and the chances of aiting a worsening global balance, see the need for patient, long-range planning. They would like to counter the massive Russian naval-building program, despite arms control negotiations, and stress the need for improving U.S. relations with India.

London does not see New Delhi as irreversibly wedded to Moscow's cause and sees its eventual participation in a new Indian security system. It respects Mrs. Gandhi's insistence on totally independent action and values India's potential more than Washington. It thinks the American generosity to impoverished Bangladesh may have U.S.-Indian relations.

There is no disposition by Britain to resurrect a cold war spirit there, also is no disposition to ignore future dangers in the form of emotional moods. The Brits are eager for detente but are by disposition cautious.

Therefore, even while sleep of the dangers of any possible miscalculation.

Emphasis

The primordial emphasis set by Britain, now on the basis of joining the Common Market, is that nothing should be spared in a determination to keep rope strong. At all costs, Moscow's persistent efforts to unite the Atlantic alliance must be frustrated.

No one here forgets the misjudgment of an American President, made by Khrushchev after he met Kennedy in Vienna, produced the appallingly dangerous Cuban confrontation. The Brezhnev makes a similarly erroneous assessment of Nixon, other terrible crisis could erupt perhaps in the Middle East.

It is obviously urgent that a semblance of order and respect be restored to the American world position and world role and Britain, our steadiest ally, eager to help. Perhaps the process will be abetted if a period of golden silence now reigns bold words. The high cost of rhetoric is apparent—if rhetoric cannot be sustained accomplishment.

A Fixed Course

The Kennedy Role

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Ever since a brief talk we had just after the assassination of Robert Kennedy, I have been convinced that Ted Kennedy would not soon seek the presidency. But conditions change, particularly given the nature of the current Democratic race.

He shook his head. "If we did," he said, "they'd blame me. You'd never hear the end of it." I asked him what role he expected to play in the Democratic nomination. He said:

"I fixed my course some time ago. My course is not to run until after the convention. The only thing that changes is if it looks as though George Wallace were to get the nomination. Then I do something. But even then not thinking in terms of myself as a candidate."

I mentioned the Humphrey campaign. Kennedy thought Humphrey would have beaten McGovern in California and New York. He was not sure, though, that Humphrey had many supporters.

He said: "I've come to like one of those jets. The 707s from Los Angeles. It wakes me every morning."

Same Stance

I mentioned to him our convention back in 1968, and my strong impression that he did not want to run for the presidency. I asked him whether that impression was still correct.

He said: "That's right." He gave me the various reasons. He spoke of his family responsibilities. He alluded indirectly to the dangers of another assassination attempt. He said: "There ought to be at least eight years between me and the era of my brothers."

I asked him about running as vice-president, with either McGovern or Hubert Humphrey. He began rambling about the Senate. He said there were important opportunities for service there, and that they would grow as he gained seniority and moved up the ladder in the important committees. I took that to mean that he wanted no part of actually being vice-president—or serving in the second spot, of doing what amounted to station breaks in Port Wayne.

Kennedy had an appointment for a speech in town, and he invited me to drive with him and his chauffeur. At the hotel where he was speaking, he and the children got out. He asked the chauffeur to take me further on. The chauffeur looked dubiously at the senator and his two children. "Don't worry," Kennedy said to him. "I'll handle the kids."

I put to him another theory:

The High Cost of Rhetoric

By C. L. Sulzberger

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1972

Page 9

Role

BUSINESS

Eurobonds**Heavy Buying by Institutions Buys Dollar Straight Market**

By Carl

Gewirtz

embarrassingly large supply of dollars.

The beleaguered situation on foreign exchange markets has also helped the bond market. The calm encourages a feeling that the Dec. 18 rates are here to stay for a while and that the dollar, trading at the lower range of its permissible limit, can either stay where it is or go higher—which means that exchanging other currencies into dollars at this point is about as attractive a rate of exchange as can be hoped for.

Convertible bonds continue to generate the most excitement in the current market, despite the mid-week downturn in Wall Street prices. Demand for the American Express issue was so strong that the company was able to raise \$40 million at more favorable terms than originally envisioned. The coupon on the 15-year issue was set at 4 1/4 percent, down from 4 1/2 percent that had been indicated, and the conversion premium, expected in the area of 18 percent, was set at 16 1/2 percent. Priced at par, the issue was subsequently quoted at 103 bid, 104 asked.

There are two convertibles on offer. International Chemical & Nuclear Corp. of California is offering \$15 million through an offshore financial subsidiary with a coupon of 5 1/4 percent and a conversion premium of between 10 and 12 percent, expected.

Sister Walker, the U.K. investment and banking group, is in the market with two issues. One is a 15-year convertible of \$30 million, expected with a 5 1/4 percent coupon and a conversion premium of around 10 percent. The second is a 15-year sterling/DIM issue totaling \$2 million. Subscribers will pay for the bonds in sterling but will have the op-

tion of taking payments of interest and principal in either currency. The sterling-DIM conversion rate will be fixed at the time of the pricing on the basis of official parities, with 1£ about equal to \$4. DIM. A coupon of 7 1/4 percent is expected.

The currency option for all practical purposes makes this a DM bond. The half-point pre-

Economic Indicators**WEEKLY COMPARISONS**

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	April 30	April 23	May 1
Commodity Index	118.1	115.7	108.9
"Currency in circ."	\$60,658,000	\$60,632,000	\$56,715,000
"Total Loans"	\$87,329,000	\$87,354,000	\$83,270,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,715,000	2,694,000	2,986,000
Auto production	183,607	183,919	187,301
Daily oil prod. (bbls.)	3,761,000	3,780,000	3,931,000
Freight car loadings	527,504	504,684	534,740
"Ex. Fwr. kw-hr."	31,054,000	31,497,000	28,841,000
Business failures	315	204	273

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Jan.	Prior Month	1971
Contracts Contracts	165	160	117
"Mfrs. inventories"	\$100,758,000	\$100,550,000	\$100,500,000
"Exports"	\$4,220,768	\$3,855,000	\$3,733,200
"Imports"	\$3,589,600	\$4,122,300	\$3,683,400

*'900 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics. Total industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

mium over current DM bonds is said to be both a concession to the market, as this is the company's maiden venture into Eurobonds, and a reflection of its relative credit standing. Demand for the convertible part of the offering is said to be strong.

There are three straight dollar bonds on offer, all for 15 years.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

N.Y. Stock Exchange Prices Slip During Week But Analysts See a Basic Strength in Market

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT) — A few weeks ago, when the stock market was proceeding strongly in the deteriorating Vietnam military situation and in the uncertainty enveloping the controls program and the outlook for corporate profits:

It also had history on its side. For various reasons, stock prices frequently slide in May, and indeed they have in the last seven years.

The correction came to pass early last week—and it was a fairly substantial one, with the leading market averages sustaining their biggest losses of the year. However, the slide stopped in the latter part of the week and the tempo of trading remained moderate throughout the market's sinking spell without encouraging gains.

Now the key question in the financial community are: Has the consolidating phase run its course? If not, how long will it last, and how deeply will the downturn

believe that there might be more bark than bite in the current noise over rising profits?

Obviously, Wall Street was relying on previous pronouncements from top administration sources that higher profits would have to be encouraged to assure the capital investment needed to spur the economy and nourish confidence.

There was also the effort last week by Herbert Stein, President Nixon's chief economic adviser, to allay business fears that the Nixon administration was seeking to limit corporate profits.

"I hope businessmen will not jump to conclusions about what is going on," he said in an address to

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT) — Declining prices marked a slow week of trading on the American Stock Exchange. At the end of the week the index was at 27.53, down 0.42 from the previous Friday's level. Volume shrank to 19.83 million shares from 21.88 million.

There was some evidence that more institutions were in the market because the number of sizeable blocks traded increased to 50 from 30. Syntex led the most active list with 511,200 shares changing hands. Its final price was 21 1/4, up 1 3/8 on the week. The previous week Syntex suffered a sharp setback, losing about 26 points as a result of a dispute with a contract customer over a patent.

The big movers during the week included Leath & Company, up 6 to close at 35 1/4. Leath, a chain of furniture stores, recently became listed and has been attracting attention.

Barron's, a gambling outfit, gained 6 to end at 42 5/8, perhaps bolstered by a stock split and favorable earnings.

Entron lost 1 7/8 for the week, and by so doing was one of the largest percentage losers because its shares closed at 4 3/8. The sharp drop came on Friday when the company said it could not pay two notes to creditors totaling \$1.8 million due last Wednesday.

In the Over-the-Counter market the NASDAQ index for Industrials closed at 127.09, compared with 128.57 a week ago. The results were mixed with few startling changes.

Banks and insurance companies were described as generally unchanged in quiet trading.

To be sure, though, the market

had ample excuses for its sharp downward course early last week in the deteriorating Vietnam military situation and in the uncertainty enveloping the controls program and the outlook for corporate profits.

The stock market displayed considerable concern that corporate profitability would come under greater restriction in the months ahead as a result of various directives from the Price Commission. But there was a tendency in business' and financial circles to

believe that there might be more bark than bite in the current noise over rising profits.

Nevertheless, business has been served notice by the Price Commission that earnings and profit margins will come under greater scrutiny and that price increases will be more difficult to justify under productivity standards just published.

Productivity Gains

The productivity-increase figure vary widely for various industries, of course, but they average about 3.8 percent for manufacturers and 3.3 percent for all industries. The Price Commission said these figures should reduce the average price increase that business could obtain to about 3.8 percent from 3.2 percent.

The panel has already rejected some applications for price increases and ordered some price rollbacks. It has also frozen the prices of all companies that were late in filing profit-margin reports. And, last week, the Cost of Living Council exempted 5 million small businesses from wage and price controls to permit greater government enforcement of the stabilization program on larger companies.

The stock market declined moderately last week, but its loss was reduced substantially by a modest upturn in the final two sessions.

A total of 1,263 issues on the New York Stock Exchange moved into lower territory for the week, while 500 advanced and 165 closed with no net change.

All of the averages moved lower.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average fell 12.94 points to 941.38; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index yielded 1.04 to 106.63, and the Stock Exchange composite re-

treated 0.70 to 59.30.

Turnover slipped to 72.1 million shares from 78.3 million the week before.

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JAPAN PACIFIC FUND S.A.

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on May 17th 1972 at 13.30 o'clock at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

Agenda

1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of March 31st 1972.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Resignation and nomination of a Director.
5. Miscellaneous.

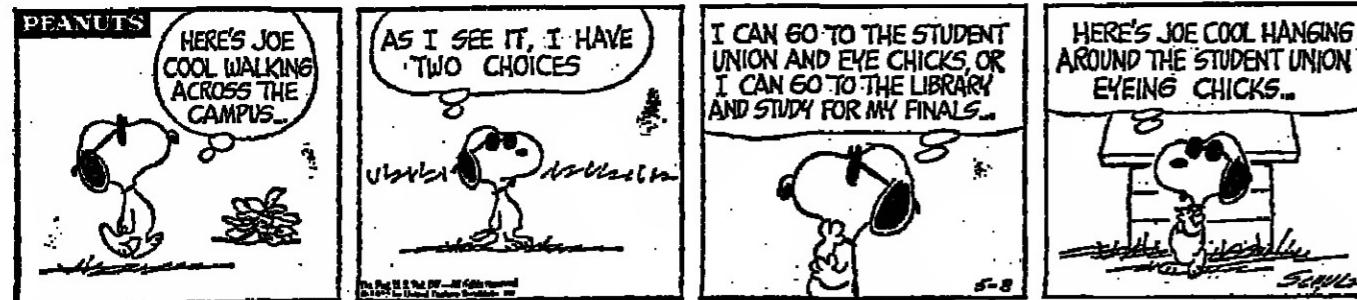
There is no quorum requirement for the annual general meeting and these resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors.

Domestic Bonds

	Sales in \$1,000				Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Chg.
Aermat 55070	9	11254	11254	11254	+1%
Air Red 55071	49	8575	8574	8574	-1%
Air Pow 55072	107	10878	107	10878	-
Alaska Int 55073	650	179	155	154	-1%
Alcatel 55074	104	72	70	70	-
Allegro 55075	2	434	434	434	-1%
Allegro Wm 55076	52	102	103	103	-
Allich 75076	10	102	102	102	-
Allich 75077	10	102	102	102	-
Allich 55078	10	102	102	102	-
Allich 55079	50	85	79	79	-1%
AlliedCh 55079	2	844	844	844	-
AlliedPd 75080	53	809	80	80	-
Almco 55081	10	102	102	102	-
Allesco 55082	94	734	529	524	-1%
Alcos 95083	51	112	111	112	+1%
Alcos 745084	23	1004	1004	1004	-
AlforPw 55085	135	279	52	52	-1%
AlforPw 55086	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55087	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55088	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55089	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55090	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55091	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55092	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55093	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55094	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55095	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55096	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55097	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55098	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55099	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55100	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55101	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55102	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55103	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55104	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55105	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55106	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55107	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55108	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55109	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55110	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55111	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55112	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55113	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55114	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55115	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55116	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55117	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55118	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55119	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55120	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55121	58	54	53	53	-1%
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AlforPw 55127	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55128	58	54	53	53	-1%
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AlforPw 55191	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55192	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55193	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55194	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55195	58	54	53	53	-1%
AlforPw 55196	58	54			

PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL' ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



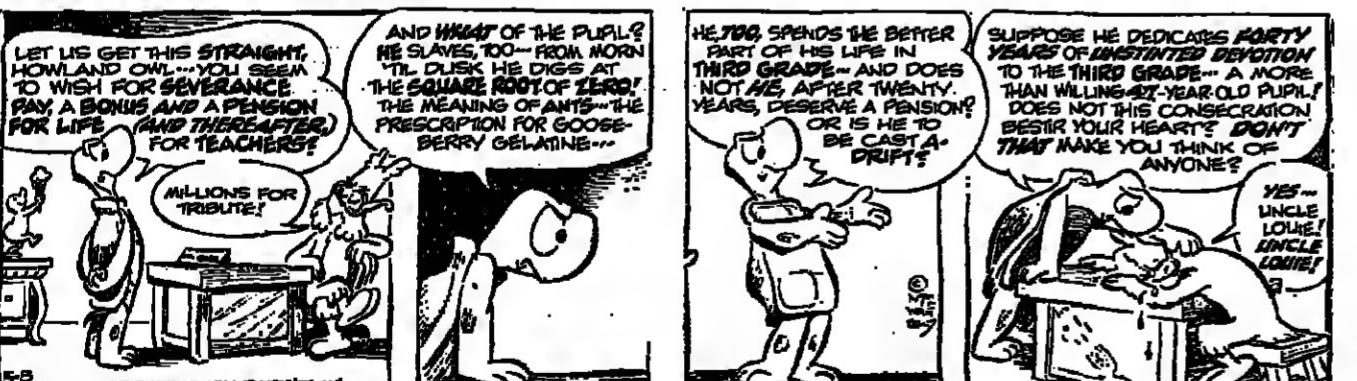
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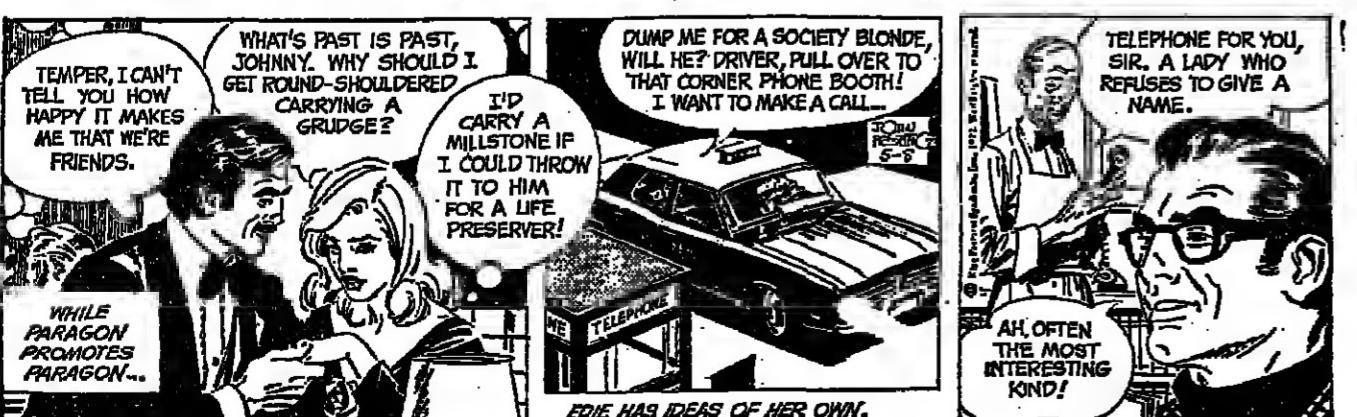
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BOOKS

THE MALCONTENTS

By C. P. Snow, Scribner's. 277 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT would be difficult to imagine anyone with less natural aptitude for writing fiction than C.P. Snow. Nor does he seem to have improved on his original endowment. He ignores most of what 20th-century fiction has learned: To eliminate the superfluous; to show rather than tell; to use the rhythms of spoken language; to move without breaking. Unfortunately, his fiction lacks the gemlike qualities of 19th-century novels as well: the warmth; the rooted sense of time and place; the homesy humor; the known qualities of a finite world. He is at once chimerian than an old-fashioned writer and more synthetic than a modern one.

His characters are forever explaining their feelings by musing parenthetically on them, though these feelings are usually so elementary as to be immediately obvious. As if this were not enough, as if we might have missed both the fact and the afterthought, Lord Snow adds the reflections and surmises of other characters on the first character, so that we see him or her in a three-way mirror, standing stock-still, foursquare and flatfooted.

Every action or utterance is italicized by a series of grimaces that semaphore its emotional tone. In an effort to will his characters into existence, the author is always reciting their attributes, their frowns, flushes, blushing, faces shadowed by pain, hard or soft sharp voices hot or cool tempers. They jeer, jibe, taunt, break or burst out, chuckle, intervene, shout or cry bitterly or spontaneously, stare or glare in defiance or incredulity. In most respects, Lord Snow's style seems to be modeled on Helen MacInnes'.

Neil, a working-class boy, approaches "his heavy cyclist's thighs." When Stephen is silent, the author explains that he "did not utter." His dander up, "Stephen's month twinned in a hard, Nordic, fighting smile." In the thick of a crisis, two characters—"appetite having its own tactless ways"—find themselves "shamingly hungry." Some 60-odd pages before the end of the book, the author destroys, in a parenthesis, any sense of suspense, still at large in the plot.

The plot in question is all but incredible, coming from a man of Lord Snow's station and presumable sophistication. If "generation gap" is a cliché to us, it is still bad news to him. A group of university students have stumbled on a "scandal." An important political figure, a Tory member of the "shadow cabinet," is discovered to be a shrewd, packing blacks like sardines into a row of tenements. The students, who call themselves "the core," are a diagrammatic cross-section of contemporary youth: one brilliant, but Hamlet-like

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened this hand with one spade. West made a pre-emptive jump to three diamonds and North doubled, showing some high-card strength rather than a desire for a penalty. His partner went to game in spades.

The opening lead was the ace of diamonds, followed by the queen. South won in dummy with the king, played the spade jack and covered with his own queen. West produced the king.

Obviously a club shift would have given the defense two more tricks to defeat the contract, but West did not know that. He played the heart jack, which seemed safe, and South took brilliant advantage of his opportunity.

After winning the heart ace and drawing trumps he knew that West had begun with exactly six diamonds (his partner had played two) and exactly three spades. The other cards were likely to be divided two-two, since he had not tried for a ruff on opening lead.

Furthermore, East was now

marked with the ace-queen of clubs, since with either of those cards West would have overcalled two diamonds instead of three.

South continued to lead trumps until he reached this position:

NORTH	
♦K7	♦
♦KJ	
WEST	
♦V10	♦V98
♦Q2	♦AQ
SOUTH	
♦VQ	♦76

South led his last trump, discarded the club jack from dummy and East was helpless. If he had discarded a heart, South would have overtaken the queen with the king and scored his tenth trick with dummy's seven. East therefore discarded the club queen, which turned out no better. South cashed the heart queen and led a club, forcing East to lead a heart at dummy's king.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



GUESS WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YA TURN ON THE TV AN' THE WASHIN' MACHINE AN' THE MIXER N' TOASTER, VACUUM CLEANER N' THE RADIO AN' THE WAFFLE IRON ALL AT ONCE!

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUBEN ORVAS SHRAIG TORFIP

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday: LLAMA, BOOTH, MARTYR, CHERUB

Answer: But everyone's inside dancing! — "B-ALL-IT"

idealist; one aberrant, missionary-like upperclass boy; one bishop-daughter; one decadent drug user; one rich girl of easy virtue; one young Emma Goldman-style intellectual. They decide to expose the "racist" minister, after idealistically bringing his sublandlord to incriminate him.

But alas! there is a leak in the core and their plans are discovered. The tables are turned: The sublandlord is given bigger bribe by the other side. The drug-bemused decadent on the angry proletarian are threatened with prosecution. At a strategy meeting, someone slips LSD to the Jewish intellectual and he falls, jumps or is pushed out of the window to his death. Meanwhile, like thunder in the wings, the issues—more political, personal, philosophical—are remorselessly rehashed in kindergarten terms.

It turns out that the Jew was the leak, the traitor, and since he is the only Jew in "the core," this has the unfortunate effect of seeming like anti-Semitism. The author had represented him as a stanch and grateful defender of the Establishment he had taken him in, the traitor Bernard, might have given a fresh turn to the story—but it never made clear why he defected. A desire for power and money is dutifully discussed, but inconclusively.

The decadent and the lower-class boy are to be given suspended sentences and dismissed from the university. They are both charged with possession of "cannabis," and Stephen intends to testify, in answer to the imperatives of his conscience, that the latter never used it. As a result of all he's been through, Stephen fails exhausted into the arms of marriage. The scales have fallen from his eyes and he proffers his hand to the bishop's daughter, who, in his father's opinion, "would just about do" from a social standpoint. The angry young proletarian with the heavy cyclist's thighs will go back to the factories and home from within. The dragnet will presumably continue as he is. The missionary-minded boy is off to Calcutta, "where things can't get worse." He'll find a job in hospital." The sexually accommodating girl will try to follow him. Emma must have exhausted the author's powers of invention, for she simply disappears.

For all the moralizing in the book, one has no idea, after finishing it, what the moral is. Is it not like Lord Snow to toy wif ambiguity, but who knows? His fictive contact with the young may have infected him. If you lie down with dogs, you may wake up with ticks.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weller

ACROSS	45 Goriot
1 Breach	46 Powder
5 Lady of the house	47 Tony recipient
10 Pahlavi	50 In a flowery way
14 Declare	54 Crop
15 Sports place	55 Rice dish
16 Box-car passenger	57 View
17 French relative	58 Expectation
18 Stain	59 Dark
19 Snowy and hoot	60 River to Baltic
20 Offstage V.I.P.	61 Jug
22 Fence posts	62 Rings
23 Engendered	63 Pry
24 Nasty one	37 Queenly name
25 Fish-cleaning gadget	40 Demeanor
29 Benefit	42 Comic-strip character
36 Naughty one	45 Control
33 Behavior patterns	46 Follow
34 Form the basis of	47 Pain
36 Think	48 Roast
37 Eroded	49 Measuring device
38 Linden trees	50 Taro root
39 Rich in significance	52 Dregs
41 Academic bore	53 Responsive, as a ship
42 Family member	55 Pet-store offering
43 Sup	56 Chemical suffix
44 Gives the slip to	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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61							62				63	

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday: LLAMA, BOOTH, MARTYR, CHERUB

Answer: But everyone's inside dancing! — "B-ALL-IT"

Joe, in its

Lavored Riva Ridge Captures Kentucky Derby

No Le Hace Takes 2d, 3 1/4 Lengths Behind

By Gerald Staine

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—Riva Ridge pulled away in early stretch yesterday to capture the 93rd Kentucky Derby, 10 days ago in the Blue Grass Stake at Keeneland, leaving 15 rivals far behind in the first jewel of the 3-year-old triple crown.

"It was goodbye after I asked him to give me his best heading," jockey Ron Turcotte said. "We were on the lead all the way. But I'd deserved him to take all the pain."

Churchill Downs crowd learned as 12,000 attended in a cool spring weather. It was 10 to 1 for "Your Peace, the 10-to-2 favorite to Riva Ridge, and 10 to 1 for the favorite with near the outside, tying went to the inside man at that point and No Le Hace, 10 to 2 third choice, came on to run up the chase.

Riva Ridge was long on condition and surprisingly long on the odds board, at least in the view of many professional handicappers. The big surprise in the wagering centered on the five-horse mutual fields, set off at odds of 8.80 to 1, although estimated at 20 to 1 in most prerace calculations.

The fans apparently were thinking of last year when Venezuela's Camero II won as a field horse. This quintet finished 7th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th in the field of 16.

There were only four contenders in this Derby, for all practical purposes.

Riva Ridge was ousted out of the No. 9 position in the starting gate by Turcotte and led by a half-length after a quarter-mile in 23.45 seconds. Majestic Needle and Hold Your Peace prompted the pace through a half-mile in 47.35.

"That's when I made my first move at him," Carlos Marquez, rider of Hold Your Peace, declared. "He was leaning on the lead. I tried to get out to him. But every time I'd get close, Turcotte would just let out a notch. We tried him. I thought we could could win it, but Riva Ridge is a good horse, I believe that now."

Second Best

No Le Hace came into the picture above the eighth pole and easily was second best.

Riva Ridge was named by Mrs. Tweedy's husband, a member of the 10th Mountain Division which campaigned in Italy during World War II. Riva Ridge was successfully assayed by the 2d Battalion, 85th Infantry.

Lauren said he thought "Ron had a lot of horse left today. We had a very good idea. Riva Ridge would be laying close to the pace, but I didn't think he would go to the lead. Ron was left on his own, to use his own judgment."

Riva Ridge, 1 1/4, bumped

slightly, leaving the gate, when he came in slightly on Kentuckian. Once clear, the Meadow Stable colt had nothing but open space in front of him. "I never really had to let Riva Ridge," Turcotte said, "although I tapped him on the flank about the three-and-a-half mile."

"World's most dangerous

horse," he said. "He's been in Kentucky, for years, and last year he cornered the 2-year-old champion by earning more than \$500,000. The Derby was his fourth start this year and his first time a champion juvenile and first time a champion juvenile horse since he won the Derby since Needles in 1956."

Rangers Lead
Layoff by 3-1
Over Rangers

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI)—Loyalty Orr scored two goals and started up a third while his team, this is short-handed, 10 to power to a 3-2 victory over the New York Rangers in a bruising, true fully-filled game this afternoon that gave the Bruins a commanding 3-1 advantage in their best-of-seven Stanley Cup final series.

It was the day after he received the Hart Trophy as the National Hockey League's most valuable player for the third consecutive year.

Orr, Boston's quick

star, led by scoring twice within the first 15 minutes in the first

power play.

Then Ted Don Marshall, for

the third goal at 16:30 of the

second period, while New

England had a man advantage. It

the third short-handed goal

the Bruins in this series

tallied 3-0, the Rangers' fifth

on the scoreboard 2:05

when Ted Irwin took a shot

from Pete Stenkowski. Rod

scoring on a power play,

just 1:15 left.

With 3 points for Orr, gave him

22 during the 1972 play-

breaking his own mark of 20

a defenseman set two years

ago.

He has won nine of his

10 Stanley Cup games and

in of the last eight meetings

with New York.

More Sports

On Page 11

t English Race
f Girl Jockeys

on at 50 to 1

INDON, May 7 (UPI)—

nny-one girl jockeys invaded a

ritical male preserve yester-

day by riding in the first officially

guized women's flat race to be

on a British racetrack.

he race, over 2,000 yards at

pton Park on the outskirts of

London, produced a 50-1 winner

by Muriel Tuftell, a show

who had never before rid-

in any kind of race.

he event was the first race for

girl jockeys to be recognized

by the Jockey Club, the venerable

racino

spite the doubts of regular

goers, it proved a major at-

raction and before crowded the

ring to see the rounder-

riders, before the race began.

Muriel, a long-time British

boy who watched the race, said

she rode well but needed

more experience.

is Tuftell, a 23-year-old

who has been a successful

7 jumper for 12 years, rode

Earth to a 3 1/4-length

win. "I never thought I had

chance of winning," she said,

on the bend I was exactly

as the trainer told me I

did be."

Tuftell said she found

racing easier than show-

ing. "I really enjoyed it," she

"and although I do not think

an should race against men

to continue to ride in wo-

men's races."

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